

# THE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. KITCHIN, - - - Editor.

Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885.

**Civil Service Reform.**  
We prefer a Democrat to a Republican of equal character.  
No honest and true Republican asks to be retained, and none other should be retained. In the South a sweep with a clean broom is demanded by all Democrats.  
"Turn the rascals out."

## THE BLAIR BILL.

The bill proposes to take out of the United States Treasury the sum of one hundred and five millions of dollars. This sum, if raised by poll tax would be at least \$10.00 apiece for every voter within our borders. But they say it is already raised and in the Treasury. What of that? It belongs to the people. They say it's not all taken in one year; that's so, they propose to take out the first year \$15,000,000.00 and broadcast that amount patriotically over our country from Maine to California, in other words over three millions of square miles. We see in this that everlasting, useless use of the people's money. It is a growing evil now—the manner people use public property. It is a fact that it is generally considered right for a person to charge a township, a county, or State more for a given piece of help than he would an individual; public you know. Nobody will find it, that is the way they look at it. Well perhaps, these Blair bill supporters think they can take out over a hundred millions from the people, since it is already collected, and nobody will feel it, and they think at the same time the people, especially the poor, will worship and praise them for advancing such a help for them, that it will be good for them and theirs to have supported a measure which will add the public to that amount and furthermore they think, we suppose, that great credit will be theirs for so acting. Our country owes an immense public debt, amounting to hundreds upon hundreds of millions, and we think that our Congressmen might use the surplus money in decreasing that, instead of building Federal houses all over the land, digging out very expensive streams, pensioning, well, almost anybody, &c. Section 6 of this bill says that one tenth of the yearly apportionment may be expended in preparing teachers and maintaining institutes for the education of the teachers; that is that the first year \$15,000,000.00 may be spent on the teachers. That is to say that the United States will then educate a certain class of men in history and in other branches to teach the children the same. What kind of a history do you suppose they would teach in the South? A war one? May be so. But we think they would teach the history of some Northern man who was persecuted against us, and who considered the Confederates rebels, and will be a bad day for the South when her children are taught in the public schools or elsewhere that their fathers were rebels and traitors, and that Lee, Jackson, and Davis deserve the condemnation of the world. This cannot be done as long as history is kept truthful, but the ideal history of the Northerner does not look at it in this light.

Then before any State can accept any part of this money, she must first raise a large amount herself—compulsory in a slight degree, you notice.

Of course to carry out this bill if ever passed there should be officers, therefore section 9 says the President shall appoint a commissioner of common schools in each State and Territory—necessarily making other Federal officers. These officers are to receive from three to five thousand dollars apiece per annum. Every single Federal officer that is created is one step on the great and dangerous road to centralization, it is one more brush at state lines and these lines will begin to grow dim under these brushes. It is to the best and dearest interests of the people throughout the United States that the States be ever kept distinct and sovereign. This Union of States and it is not a nation. North Carolina, and so are the other States, is able to educate her children, she does this now and can forever do it without any help from Uncle Sam. It does not become a free and sovereign State to accept any money as a gift from the Government where by accepting it a new Federal officer is created within her and where first she is compelled to raise from her own people a large amount. We do not want to feel under any obligations to the Government.

Several of our exchanges think Mr. Manning did right in writing to the Manufacturing corporations for their views on tariff reform. We think he did wrong, and showed that he was at sea on that subject. We think he displayed his nervousness and want of courage in his own convictions if he has any, and a want of ability to grapple with the tariff question and want of confidence—the doctrines of the party which elevated him to the position he now holds, but appears incapable to handle. And unlike some of our contemporaries, we are glad the interested parties to whom he has written, poured cold water upon and notified him in substance to mind his business. Mr. Manning's memory must be very short if he has forgotten so quickly the roving commission appointed by the protectionists in Congress to perambulate the earth and consult all men everywhere interested in protection and report the results, or the conclusions to which they should arrive and a bill to correct the evils discovered, to the Congress of the United States. For he must have intended to play today and sycophant to the protection interest of the country. The idea of the Secretary, a Democrat, seeking information and training from such a source is to say the least of it, supreme folly. He had as well ask a thief, if he committed the larceny, or a murderer, if he committed the murder,

## PRETENSIONS.

"His pretensions are not genuine. The reason that he brings to bear why he opposes it are merely subterfuges used to cover up his real enmity."—Free Press.

The above quotation was written in regard to "Mr. Kitchin." False reasoning may have warranted it, but nevertheless it is an assertion without a film of truth. What could have so excited the Free Press as to say it we are at a loss to determine. Free tuition we oppose. The "U" in the quotation refers to the University. The Free Press charges that we oppose the University. We have never cast a democratic vote, but we pretend to be a friend to the Democratic party, but because we oppose certain acts of the party or its representative, Pearson's appointment for instance, would you say we oppose the party and that our pretensions are not genuine? If so, you have arrived at a false conclusion through false logic. The Free Press made itself a jury and, either not having read the Democrat or having failed to understand our English, rendered an untrue verdict. It has pretended to discover that we are hostile to Chapel Hill. Though we have time and again stated our position, but it is not satisfied. We have made it plain that free tuition then at the University is our only trouble, and our arguments have been against that alone, and if the Free Press favors free tuition there why has it not supported it? We hope no one will ever become so foolish as to think by attacking our position in regard to the University that he can render us hostile to that institution.

In our short journalistic career we have never questioned the genuineness of the stand of any contemporary and we have never referred to the editor of any sheet by name. But our neighbor delights in referring to "Mr. Kitchin." Why has he not met the arguments of the Democrat instead of referring to personally to us. If we had given any arguments, they should have had attention, and if we had given none why should our editorial have been noticed? We have been in many discussions, and we have always considered personalities as unbecoming in enlightened journalism when there are questions and not men to discuss. And we had hoped that such practices had long since been laid aside. A journal should argue points of public interest and none other.

A "subtiffuge" is unknown to us and no honest reader of the Democrat has never thought that we have ever used a subtiffuge. Others may deal in and use subtiffuges but we hope that the Democrat shall never till its last day be guilty of such a detestable act. We promise all our readers that whatever comes the Democrat shall speak its honest opinions only.

We have said in plain English, time and again that we (and if any one will he plainer, W. W. Kitchin) are a friend to our University and time we hope will render that fact more apparent, and any utterance to the contrary from whatever source is false.

We regret that open-hearted and plainly spoken English by some can not be correctly understood, that it is by some construed to be a "subtiffuge" and that it means else than what it says.

It seems strange indeed to us that we should have had, to even one among all our readers, to restate our position.

## SECRETARY MANNING.

Several of our exchanges think Mr. Manning did right in writing to the Manufacturing corporations for their views on tariff reform. We think he did wrong, and showed that he was at sea on that subject. We think he displayed his nervousness and want of courage in his own convictions if he has any, and a want of ability to grapple with the tariff question and want of confidence—the doctrines of the party which elevated him to the position he now holds, but appears incapable to handle. And unlike some of our contemporaries, we are glad the interested parties to whom he has written, poured cold water upon and notified him in substance to mind his business. Mr. Manning's memory must be very short if he has forgotten so quickly the roving commission appointed by the protectionists in Congress to perambulate the earth and consult all men everywhere interested in protection and report the results, or the conclusions to which they should arrive and a bill to correct the evils discovered, to the Congress of the United States. For he must have intended to play today and sycophant to the protection interest of the country. The idea of the Secretary, a Democrat, seeking information and training from such a source is to say the least of it, supreme folly. He had as well ask a thief, if he committed the larceny, or a murderer, if he committed the murder,

or any other person charged with a crime, if he was guilty, as to seek information from the very parties who placed the load upon us, and robbed the people of millions upon millions under cover of the law, and whose object and whose interest is to keep the war rates of the tariff upon the country as long as possible. We would sooner expect light out of darkness, or the Ethiopian to change his skin or the days of miracles to return or the heavens to fall than to expect the truth from such sources. Mr. Manning appealed to. If Mr. Manning had no clear cut and sharply defined views on this subject, neither the intellectual grasp nor wisdom nor patriotism to wrestle with the complicated subject, with the aid of Democratic statesmen, Democratic doctrines, and the light of experience, he ought not to have accepted so high a position. He ought to have taken a lower seat in the synagogue, that he might have been invited to come up higher. We feel deeply mortified that Mr. Manning should have exercised so little judgment and discretion, and displayed so little wisdom and statesmanship in this matter. He could have gotten all the information needed, if he had consulted John G. Carlisle, or W. H. Morrison and taken the constitution, his oath of office, and the principles of honesty, equity, and fair dealing into consideration, without seeking it from the most unreliable, uncertain, and dangerous source in all the land. Who but the manufacturers, politicians and their tools are in favor of protection. And who but a man with an ignorant, unbalanced mind would seek means to modify and reduce the tariff, from such persons.

We must in candor say our hopes are not very strong in favor of retrenchment and reform with Endicott, Whitney, and Manning at the heads of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments. In fact we never heard of the two former until Mr. Cleveland discovered them. However we trust we may be deceived, for we much prefer that our folks should be right, and we wrong.

## THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Foraker is now canvassing Ohio as the republican candidate for governor against Hoadly. He is waving the bloody shirt for all it is worth. He is the kind of cattle the republican party always puts on the stump to abuse and slander the South. Here is a fair sample of his outrageous and slanderous lies. He says the negroes are not allowed to vote in the South, that they are shot down on the way to the voting precincts, and that more negroes have been killed in the South to prevent their voting since 1868 than both armies lost of men killed and wounded at Gettysburg. The confederates lost, killed and wounded in this battle, thirty-seven thousand men and the federals lost not less than that number. So seventy-five thousand negroes, this republican says, have been killed by our Southern people to keep them from voting the republican ticket. Now if we owed the devil a first class liar, coward, and slanderer, and he declined to accept Judge Foraker in full satisfaction of the debt, we should denounce him as an avaricious, unscrupulous heartless wretch, for demanding an impossibility.

Now over half of the republican politicians and office holders are just such liars and unprincipled men as this Judge Foraker, and still Mr. Cleveland, our president, retains these fellows in the departments at Washington. Until the Foraker class of men are put out of office and kept out, there can be no civil service reform, no union of laws, no confederacy of fraternal feelings between the upper and lower sections of the Union. Turn the rascals out.

Foraker's negro killing story remains us of a republican judge's charge to a grand jury of Halifax county about 1872. His name was Clark (not our Walter nor our C. C.) He charged the jury that negroes enough had been murdered in Halifax county because they were republicans, to build a pyramid as high as courthouse if the bones could be gathered together. The lie was so baldheaded that it made no impression, for there had not been but one negro killed at that time as we now remember since the emancipation in the county.

## SHERMAN.

No better still. And here comes John, surnamed Sherman, a United States senator from Ohio, in the tracks of Foraker, going a bow shot beyond his injurious wickedness, and slanderous, untruthful utterances against the South and the democracy of the country. Sir John, the dearly beloved brother of Sir Tecumseh, surnamed Sherman, whose march across Georgia was more destructive than the burning Sirocco of the desert, has summed up courage, boldness and meanness enough to proclaim an issue which we have always believed would be raised as soon as the republican party was driven from power. He says by reason of the negro vote, the Southern States have about forty votes more than they are entitled to in the Electoral College, and forty members of Congress more than they ought to have. What a great pity John Sherman did not have the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution framed out of just such material as his conscience is composed of, so that it could with ease contract and stretch to fit any and all republican emergencies. John now is in favor of disfranchising six million negroes. For what? Because the amendments to the constitution did

not, as he and his party thought, give them control of the government for all time to come.

They thought with forty new congressmen and as many electoral votes, their reign would be perpetual. What fools! What Logicians! Sir John says out of all the South not one electoral vote did James G. Blaine receive. Thou fool! With the same sort of logic, inconsistency, and demagoguism could we say, "out of all the New England States Grover Cleveland did not receive but six electoral votes." To carry Sir John's logic still a little further, we could say out of 21 electoral votes in Ohio, we did not get one. Nor did Cleveland out of the electoral votes of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nevada, Oregon, California, Nebraska and Minnesota, get one vote. With as much reason, common sense, honesty, and truth could we say the ten millions of white people in these States belonging to the democratic party had been deprived of their legal constitutional rights by the republicans of these States as can John Sherman or any other unprincipled demagogue say that the negroes or republicans of the North were disfranchised by the democrats of the South. We denounce the whole charge made by both Foraker and Sherman as a bare faced falsehood, and its authors as unmitigated liars and slanderers.

## Political Economy.

Old Harkney, when he announced himself as a candidate for justice of the peace, made this strong point: "Feller citizens, I is in faber of 'plittical' economy. Widout, dat great lack de country will go ter rack."

Shortly after the election, Andrew Banks, a political "striker," called on the magistrate and said:

"Mawwin, sah; mawwin!"  
"Fust rate, I is erbleeged ter yer how is it wid yessie?"  
"Oh, toler'ble. Say, jedge 'fore yer wuz 'lected yer promised ter gin me two dollars. Does yer ricollek de fact?"

"Mighty well. I never furgits nuthin'."

"Glad ter heah yer say it. Gin my money, please, an' let me go."

"Does yer ricollek de ticket I wuz 'lected on?"

"Yas."

"What wuz it?"

"Plittical 'conomy, I b'lebes."

"Dat's de ticket. Here," handing him twenty five cents.

"What's dis fur?"

"What's it fur? Why it pays yer off, dat's what it's fur."

"I won't hab it."

"All right," putting it into his pocket. "I neber begs er pusson. Plittical 'conomy means twelve an' er half cents on de dollar an' dat's de ticket I run on. Shet de do' when yer goes out, Good day."—Arkansas Traveler.

## SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.

They slowly approached the house, he with a sad, dejected air, and she with a proud scornful look upon her fair young face that boded no good to the wedding bells and orange flowers. "I cannot imagine my darling," he said mournful, as they gained the front door, "what has come over you so suddenly. I should like at least to know my offence. I simply asked you if you were romantic, when—" A startled look came over the girl's face. "You asked me what?" she demanded. "I asked you if you were romantic, and—" "Forgive me, George," she exclaimed, with a convulsive sob, as she threw her arms about his neck.—"I thought you asked me if I was rheumatic!"—St. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor.—Our town to-day is aroused by one Mr. Goode, who informs us that we will have, by the first of January a R. R. complete to this place, beginning near Windsor, the road is now within seven miles of us.

Harrison Ruffin, colored, brought to town yesterday a watermelon weighing fifty eight pounds. Who can beat it?

J. W. Spivey left to day for New York to buy a large stock for J. W. Spivey & Co. Mr. J. W. Ballance has a large stock arriving now.

We have to haul goods now sixteen miles owing to the low water in the Roanoke. There is a baby in this vicinity and his pa says that instead of making him a lawyer or a doctor, he is going to make him join the band and blow the bass horn and then be like his father—a great blower.

Mrs. A. E. Spivey is sick with typhoid fever. It is hoped that she will soon be up.

Our young townsman Mr. T. J. Phelps who was lately married to Miss Helen Williams, is having his house repaired. We wish him success in all his undertakings for he is a worthy young man.

Kir.  
Lewiston, N. C., Sept. 11, 1885.

## Not Much of A Fool After All.

Sam Wednesday, an impecunious citizen of Austin was supposed to be crazy, and his relatives brought him before the county court to have a *lunatic de in quirendo* pass on his men-

tal condition, his delusion being that he was very rich. A lawyer proceeded to ask the crazy man to test his sanity.

"I hear that you are going to build a \$50,000 residence."

"It is going to cost \$60,000."

"You don't say so."

"Yes, and I am going to start a daily paper with \$250,000 capital. That's a mere trifle for a man of my means."

"You seem to have so much money, perhaps you would not object to lending me a thousand dollars."

"I'd like to do it, Judge, but that would be such a risky investment, every body would suspect me of being crazy."

The refusal of the supposed lunatic to seriously entertain the idea of lending money to an Austin lawyer caused the jury to decide that Sam was in full possession of his reasoning faculties.—Texas Siftings.

## How it Should Be Done.

Moses Michaelstein, the younger, allied last week, and the morning after his father called on him.

"Vell Mosesah," he said, "so you haf gone py in pizness?"

"Yea father, I'm flat."

"I'm ferry sorry my poy, ferry sorry. Vot is ter chape of you pooks?"

"Assets \$120,000; liabilities \$125,000. That isn't so bad, is it?"

"Vell I should say eet vos. Vy, my teer poy, vy tidn't you follow de exsample of your poor old fadder? Ven he failt, Mosesah, fife years ago his assets were twenty tousand tollars, vit liabilities adt run million van huntret unt ten tousand tollars. In dot ease my poy, you conlt half retired as I have done; bud now, poor poy, you will half to porrow ten tousand from me, unt vork along sefferal years till you haf how to do pizness in der right vay. Here is my sheck for fife tousand; trop me a line ven you need der balance. Good py, my poer ignorant boy, good py."—Marchant Traveler.

## The Lawyer's Paradise.

A stranger who had been by advertisements induced to come to Arkansas, met a gentleman in Little Rock and said:

"Seem to have a pretty good country here."

"Yes."

"Much killing going on about here?"

"Not very much."

"Hang fellows here sometimes don't they?"

"Sometimes."

"Good opening here for a lawyer, I suppose."

"Well, he seems to do very well."

"Got a good many lawyers out here that don't amount to much, I suppose?"

"Yes, several."

"That makes a good lawyer stand higher."

"Yes."

"A good lawyer has things pretty much his own way."

"Does very well."

"So I have heard. This is a great place for criminal practice?"

"Yes, pretty good."

"A lawyer can stand in with the governor and make things howl?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"Glad to hear it. My name is Godson. What is your name?"

"I am the governor."

Collapse.—Arkansas Traveler.

## In regard to our Richmond advertisers.

It will not be amiss to say that, if the Richmond merchants will judiciously advertise their city and its trade advantages, they can secure almost the entire trade of Halifax county, and a large part of that of Edgecomb, Martin and Bertie counties. Richmond has already built up a good trade with this town, and its merchants have only to let it be known that they are alive and already ready to serve us, in order to get still more.

Scotland Neck is at the terminus of the Scotland Neck and Halifax Branch road, a part of the Atlantic Coast Line, in one of the finest agricultural regions of the world, and the shipping facilities which Richmond has, and the very short time in which goods can reach here from there, give it many advantages over other points. We have an extensive circulation in the counties named and our paper goes to all parts of the State, and the Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg merchants will do well to advertise with us, we feel sure that it will be money well spent.

Messrs. Tallaferrro & Co. and Brunhill & Co., and Peter Paul, appreciating the value of printer's ink and knowing that is a good time to divert the trade of this section to Richmond, gave us an advertisement last week, and the public can patronize them with every assurance of liberality, honesty and fair dealing.

—Remember that I call sell you buggies as cheap as you can buy anywhere in the world. I sell the celebrated Wrenn work.

C. W. DUNN.

# F. STERN

HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE

And is offering same at Bottom Prices to CASH BUYERS.

## WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

LOW PRICES FOR SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE GOODS

A visit to our Store will fully repay for the journey, where you

will find a Complete and well-Selected Stock of

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, 5c. LAWN, FINE LAWN, EDGINS OF VARIOUS KINDS, LADIES COLLARS AND CUFFS, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSE, CLOTHING, HATS AND LADIES AND GENTS' WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE

A Full Supply of GROCERIES of every Description, also, the best makes of BOOTS AND SHOES always on hand, and in fact everything in a first-class retail store can be had at

S. P. BRINKLEY & SONS.

Spring Hill, on the Scotland Neck Branch R. R.

## E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS,

—DEALERS IN—

PURE MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Toilet and Fancy ARTICLES, Cigars and TOBACCO,



## PATENT MEDICINES,

Garden and Field Seeds,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,

## FANCY TOILET GOODS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS,

LETTER PAPER, PENS, INK, ENVELOPES, GLASS, PUTTY,

PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' EXQUISITES,

Fine Cigars and Tobaccos

Always on Hand,

Country merchants are cordially invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. SATISFACTION AND PRICES guaranteed.

## THIS SPACE

IS RESERVED FOR N. B. JOSEY & Co's ADVERTISEMENT

WHICH WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK. THEIR MILLINERY

DEPARTMENT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MISS ANNIE ROBINSON.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.—We call special attention to the four column advertisement of M. Hoffman & Co. This is one of the best and most enterprising business firms of our growing town.

M. Hoffman came to this place some six or seven years since, with no local friends and without money; but with business tact, energy and credit, and by close attention to business, and indomitable pluck, has demonstrated the truism that every man is the architect of his own fortunes.

He has made a small fortune, and bids fair to soon become one of our wealthiest citizens.

We are always ready to give a cordial welcome to all men who come in our midst to make a common destiny with us, come weal or woe, as the Hoffmans have done. And nothing gives us more pleasure than to truthfully chronicle the prosperity and advancement of any one of our fellow citizens.

Messrs. Hoffman & Co's store will not be opened Saturday the 19th. Remember.

## BLOOD IN COTTON LEAVES.

Tuesday Mr. Edmondson asked us if we had ever noticed that there was in every cotton leaf a red fluid—blood. We had never seen any, and how many of the readers of the Democrat ever pressed this juice out? Since then we have examined several leaves, and in the old ones it cannot be seen, but if you will take a growing leaf of cotton and look under it on the middle stem of the leaf you will see a little cave, it looks clear but if you take it between your thumb nails and press it, you will find that it contains a red liquid something like ink or blood. The next time you go to a cotton patch, try it.

TWO OLD CARRIAGES FOR SALE BY W. H. KITCHIN

## GRAND FALL OPENING.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

OUR STORE IS BRIM FULL OF

FRESH, FASHIONABLE GOODS

OUR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS

GOODS CANNOT BE MATCHED

The finest selections, most complete assortment of fall and winter

goods at lower prices, than was ever

offered in this place.

We will not enumerate but our

stock contains drygoods, notions,

Hats, shoes, groceries, cutlery, cro-

cery, general supplies, &c., &c., &c.

Remember our motto is "Quick

sales and small profits"

WHITE & SHIELDS

SCOTLAND NECK N. C.